

help to unite the people more. They strengthen the minister's love to the people, and his confidence in them, and he is thereby prompted and encouraged to labour more earnestly for their good.

I hope and pray that those of my own church and congregation, and other neighbouring churches, as well as other friends belonging to different denominations, who so kindly remembered me and my family, may be blessed with the rich and precious donations of Divine Grace.

Yours &c., GEO. ARMSTRONG.

Bridgetown, Jan. 26.

For the Christian Messenger.

Missions, Home and Foreign.

Mr. Editor,

In my last I referred to two denominational enterprises, in which we as Baptists are engaged and upon which very much under the divine blessing of our prosperity as a denomination depends.

In my opinion the want of men and means, is not the multiplicity of institutions, but a want of a missionary spirit, and I may add less pride, more union, and zeal for the cause of God.

His language would be similar in regard to the waste of time and property, to gratify carnal desires, pride, and worldly lust. We are sometimes led to the conclusion that a deal of time and money is worse than wasted, and that there is need of a prohibitory law against superfluous ornaments in dress, and other superfluities destructive to vital godliness.

I may be permitted to make some proposals how to raise funds for missionary purposes, in doing so let me say that every christian should have a missionary heart in his or her own breast, that should lead them to "what they can" for the blessed cause, and every church should especially have a well conducted society to carry out its principles, and in order to keep life and animation up, there should be a monthly concert for prayer, where vigorous efforts might be put forth to promote the blessed cause of missions both at home and abroad.

Let every church, and every individual member reflect seriously upon the matter as in the light of the judgment day, and of their accountability as stewards of the manifold grace of God, and compare their position with the use they make of the blessings bestowed upon them.

I do not make these remarks to cast reflections, but I think it is high time we should come up to the proper standard, and fill individually, the place our Maker and Redeemer requires us to fill in society.

One word about the French Mission, a remark which the Rev. Mr. Cyr made while delivering an address in this place, suggested to my mind the propriety of, in some way connecting the French Mission in these Provinces with that of Canada, in order that we might have the benefit of their institutions of learning.

A FRIEND TO MISSIONS.

Sir Walter Scott and Daniel O'Connell, at a late period of their lives, ascribed their success in the world principally to their wives. Were the truth known, there's the history of thou-

For the Christian Messenger.

Baptist Bazaar at Locke's Island.

The Ladies of this Island having formed themselves into a Sewing Circle, for the purpose of aiding the funds of the New Chapel, now in course of erection, held their Sale of Fancy and useful articles, on Christmas Day; and notwithstanding the weather proving unpropitious, the attendance was large and the utmost decorum prevailed throughout, reflecting great credit upon the ladies.

The proceeds including things previously disposed of, amounted to the handsome sum of \$372, which will very materially assist towards the completion of the building, which thus far has been constructed solely without foreign aid, and by the benevolent contributions of the people, and when completed will reflect much credit on all concerned.

The Chapels at Mount Hayden, and at Lewis Head, are beginning to present quite a respectable appearance, the credit of which is attributed to the ladies. The same remark applies to Sable; the ladies there are making efforts to beautify their house of worship. Two more new Chapels are in contemplation, one at the east side of Ragged Islands Bay, the frame of which is on the site—the other at Jordan River.

Brother John Locke is still in the enjoyment of good health, and notwithstanding he has attained the age of seventy, yet preaches when opportunity offers.

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. MATILDA CROM.

DIED—of Consumption, Oct. 18th, 1856, at the Sydney Mines, C. B., Matilda Crom, beloved wife of Mr. Isaac Crom, in the 29th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and four small children to mourn the sad event. Nearly 14 years ago the deceased professed to be converted to God, under the ministry of Elder George Richardson, at that time Pastor of the North Sydney Church. She united herself to the church, and walked so as to adorn her profession, until the end of her pilgrimage.

LAVINIA DENISON.

Died at Cornwallis, on the morning of the 25th ult., at the residence of her grandfather Joseph Starrett, sen., Lavinia Denison, aged 17 years. In this painfully bereaving Providence, the connexions of the amiable and much loved deceased, have consolation. During a protracted illness of almost a year's continuance, the gospel afforded its unfailing support, and enabled the youthful sufferer to meet the last enemy in calm and christian triumph.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 9th, 1857.

House met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Howe stated that he thought it best as he was not a member of the government to leave their defence to themselves, but as his name had been mentioned he thought it was now due to his friends and to the opposition to explain his opinions.

He took it for granted from this paper, that at the close of the debate the Attorney General would either have to resign or appeal to the country; and therefore it was the duty of every statesman to take part in the debate.

If the Government are displaced by a majority of one or two, they will probably be succeeded by a second edition of the Falkland Government, which will last about as long.

The hon. gentleman referred to the Maine Liquor Law Bill and the Elective Legislative Council Bill as measures which the opposition could not carry even if they succeeded in forming a government, and to the Municipal Corporation Bill of which he said he was in favor.

Mr. Howe good humoredly alluded to these outbursts of feelings, and said that public men must take their chance of the fluctuations of popular feeling.

The hon. gentleman said that he never received any message from him while he was in the States, but that he thought it would have been better, considering the friendly feeling that existed between them, if he had sent him some letter or message, before he endeavored to stir up the excitable feelings of the Irishmen of Boston and New York against his (Mr. Howe's) mission.

The hon. gentleman then remarked upon the railway riots at Gourley's, and explained that he had nothing to do with the action of the Government on that question, that the troops had been sent at the request of the High Sheriff—that he was sick in his bed at the time, and only went up to the works at the request of a member of the Cabinet.

With regard to the question asked by Mr. Marshall last night, as to why Mr. Condon was not turned out ten months ago, Mr. Howe said

that until the extract from the New York Citizen was published the other day, neither the government nor he himself possessed the evidence necessary to convict him of insubordination. The hon. gentleman here referred to the charge made against him of a religious persecution, and defied any one to point to a single act of his public career of 30 years as a public man, to prove the charge.

In conclusion he thanked the house for their attention, and stated that if the Government were defeated he should share with them their defeat, and if they were sustained he would go on with them as he had done before.

Mr. McKeagney stated there were several charges in his bill of indictment upon which he desired to arraign the government. The hon. gentleman then referred to some local matters, but the main charge which he felt compelled to prepare against them was that they had identified themselves with Mr. Howe in a proscription of the Catholic body.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

A number of petitions were presented. The debate on the want-of-confidence resolution was resumed.

Hon. Mr. Wier said the charges contained in the indictment against the government, had been already scattered to the winds. He was not surprised at the resolution introduced by the hon. Mr. Johnston, because he has pursued a similar course at each session of the house. He believed the ground upon which the hon. Mr. Johnston hoped to carry that resolution has been taken away; and that he will derive support from a source he did not expect.

He contended that the government had undertaken great public works which would suffer in the hands of the opposition if they came into power. If the government were defeated he wouldn't mind taking the opposition benches,—he thought he would like it better than if he continued in the government,—he would probably cut a better figure in the attack than he does when acting on the defensive.

Hon. Mr. Henry informed the house that he was no longer a member of her Majesty's government. Other gentlemen have defined their position; in a very short time he would have the opportunity of defining his.

Mr. Tobin placed upon the table a letter from Mr. William Condon, who complained he had been dismissed without reason, and asking for an explanation of the causes which led to his dismissal. Mr. Tobin said he voted against the Prohibitory Liquor Bill because he believed it was bad; and had assisted the government in the Educational measure. His public policy has been influenced by what has taken place since last session. He gave a detailed account of his visit to the United States at the time Mr. Howe was there on his mission, and what came under his own personal observation.